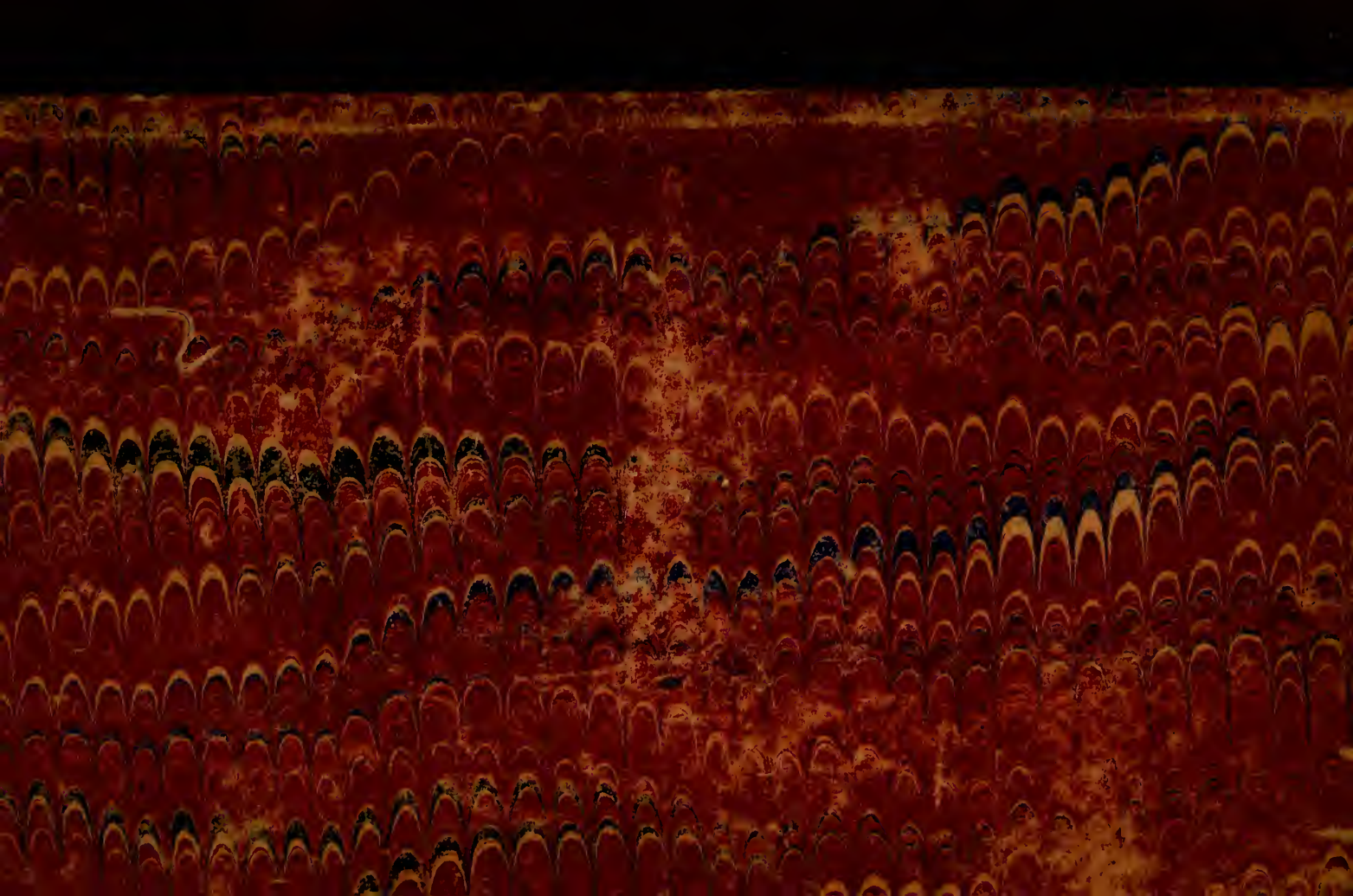


19.36.45

PROPERTY OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
DEPOSITED IN THE
BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Accessions (4091) Shelf No. 5-794.56

FOUNDED 1852
SICUT PATRIBUS SIT DEUS NOBIS
BOSTONIA
CONDITA A.D.
1630.
CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1822.
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Received Oct. 7, 1889.

THE

TOBACCO REMEDY.

BY

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY THE

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,

751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

1885.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

PRACTICAL DETAILS,

FROM THE

Selection and Preparation of the Seed and the Soil,

TO

Harvesting, Curing, and Marketing the Crop.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS AS GIVEN BY

FOURTEEN EXPERIENCED CULTIVATORS,

Residing in different parts of the United States, most of whom have long practice in the growing of Tobacco.

Also, Notes on the Tobacco Worm.

ILLUSTRATED.

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION. PAPER COVER. PRICE, 25 CTS.

ORANGE JUDD CO.,

DAVID W. JUDD, *Pres.* **SAM'L BURNHAM,** *Sec'y.*

751 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE TOBACCO REMEDY.

BY

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY THE
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
1885.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1835, by
T. L. CLINGMAN,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

4091
OCT 7 1839

We find the following sketch of the author of this treatise in the American Cyclopædia.

Clingman, Thomas L., an American Senator, born in Huntsville, Surry Co., N. C., of a family of revolutionary distinction, was graduated with high honors at Chapel Hill university, and studied the law. But just as he was about to enter upon the practice of his profession, the people of Surry elected him to the State Legislature, where he served with distinction. In 1863 he retired, and removed his residence to Asheville, Buncombe Co., where he still resides. Not long afterward he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress over the Hon. James Graham, and, with the exception of one term, he was a member of the House of Representatives for a continuous period of thirteen years, during which he shared in almost all important debates, and, especially as the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, acquitted himself with ability. During his first week in Congress, Mr. Clingman had a parliamentary encounter with the Hon. Henry A. Wise, wherein he displayed great readiness and self-possession. His next effort was a speech against the so-called twenty-first rule, which was extensively published, and his reply to what was known as Duncan's "coon speech" also made a decided impression. At the second session of the twenty-seventh Congress, he delivered his speech on the causes of Mr. Clay's defeat, which led to a duel with the Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama. He has also spoken on the slavery question, Gen. Scott's conduct in Mexico, the sectional contest between the North and South, the tariff, the future policy of the government, against com-

mercial restrictions, on mediation in the Eastern war, Texas debts, British policy in Cuba, and especially against the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. During a service of twelve years on the floor of Congress, when at Washington, he attended every day's session of the house, without a single exception. In politics he was originally elected as a whig, and represented one of the most decided whig districts in the Union. Afterward he united himself with the democratic party, and represented finally one of the most decided democratic districts of the State. He made valuable contributions to geology and mineralogy, his name frequently appearing in "Silliman's Journal" as one who has brought to light many interesting facts connected with the mountains of North Carolina, the highest peak of which he has explored and measured, and which now bears his name. In 1858, on the appointment of the Hon. Asa Biggs as United States judge for the district of North Carolina, Mr. Clingman was chosen by the Governor of that State to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby in the United States Senate, and afterward elected for a term of six years.

Gen. Clingman's subsequent career in the United States Senate, and as a General in the late civil war, are matters of History.

THE TOBACCO REMEDY.

Though so much has been published within the last six months on the subject of the uses of tobacco as a local application for diseases and injuries, it still seems that many persons are in want of information on the subject. Letters from all parts of the Union reach me, in which enquiries are made as to the modes of its application, and as to the various classes of cases for the cure of which it can be advantageously applied.

It seems to me, that a phamphlet of moderate length should be issued, which may contain the information sought. Though in the statements that are made below, there may seem to be some repetition, yet it will be seen that the subject will be, for this reason, only the better understood.

I present in the first place, the entire original article as published in the "Health and Home" of May:

THE TOBACCO REMEDY.

(WRITTEN FOR HEALTH AND HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.)

Believing that such knowledge of the advantages of wet tobacco as a poultice, as I have acquired, if it should become general, will be instrumental in saving annually many thousands of lives in the United States, I have decided that it is my duty to make a statement on the subject.

To do this properly will require some space, as mere condensed propositions or statements will not usually make as much impression or be as well remembered as are things set forth in the form of a narrative of facts. I ought at the outset to state that I never chewed, smoked, nor snuffed tobacco; I believe, however, that it on several occasions has saved my life, and in other respects been of essential service to me and many of my friends.

The first instance I can remember of its use as a remedy for inflammations, was seeing Tom Kelly, when I was a small boy, spurt its juice from his mouth into the eye of his horse, then very red from inflammation. He stated that he was curing it in that way. I also early in life knew of its being applied to those who had been stung by wasps, bees, etc. When in college, a student told me that he had cured a chronic inflammation by putting a wet tobacco leaf on the part.

In March, 1847, on the day after I had announced myself as a candidate for Congress, while carelessly riding a wild horse, the animal sprang against the fence and knocked me off, so that I lit on the ground with so much violence as to sprain my right ankle very severely. As I had some miles to ride into Hendersonville, N. C., before any remedy could be applied, the ankle was swollen to double its size and very painful. Dr. Whitted directed a poultice to be applied. After enduring severe pain for some hours, I thought of trying tobacco. I sent for some leaves, had them wet and wrapped around the ankle, and placed the poultice over them to keep them moist. Within an hour the pain ceased, and I slept through the night. The next morning on examining the ankle, instead of its being swollen, it appeared rather less than its natural size; the skin had a wrinkled appearance and was very white. The membrane between the bones which had received the shock, however, was very tender, so that I was obliged to use crutches. Dur-

ing my canvass, which lasted four months, I twice while traveling had it hurt by accidents, and each time subdued the pain and swelling by the use of tobacco. During the war, by the falling of a galloping horse, I was thrown over his head and sprained the same ankle badly, and used tobacco with the like effect.

My next application of it was to a severe gunshot wound, received on the 19th of August, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. A bullet ranged through my leg, from near the ankle, so as to come out on the opposite side, just below the knee, cutting the muscles and nerves and making a long and very painful wound. I lost so much blood that I was carried from the field in an insensible condition. I was so feeble that the surgeons expressed great apprehension that I might not be able to survive the fever which they expected to come on in a few days. About that time several of my friends had died of the secondary fever which followed their wounds. In a few days my left leg began to swell and throb with heat. The surgeons said I must keep it wrapped in wet cloths. I told them that I would keep down the inflammation by an application of tobacco. They at once asserted that such an application would be ruinous. After they left, I sent my servant for some tobacco, enveloped the wounded leg in it, and kept it wet with the cloths over it. The pain diminished in an hour or two, and the heat and throbbing ceased, and I rested more quietly than I had been doing. On the next day, when the surgeons called to see me, on looking at the wound, they expressed much surprise and said, "You may keep on the tobacco." I remember that Gen. Robert E. Lee called to see me that day, and after looking at me a moment, said, "Oh, General, you are not going to die, your eye is too bright." The tobacco being a powerful nerve tonic, it always greatly excites my intellectual faculties,

Although several months passed before I could walk without crutches, yet I had no fever and little pain from the inflammation. I am satisfied that if tobacco were properly applied, no external wound would ever become sufficiently inflamed to cause mortification.

In the summer of 1867, in the City of New York, as I was riding in an omnibus, while looking out of an open window, I recieved a heavy blow on my right eye from the whip of the driver, who had aimed the blow at the head of a horse which seemed about to interfere with him. He missed the horse's head, and the full force of the end of the whip fell directly on the center of my open eye.—The pain was excessive, and the sight of the eye was entirely taken away—absolute blackness seemed before it. Passengers in the stage said to me, "You had better get out and seek relief—for you do not know how that eye looks." I soon reached my hotel, and on getting into it sent one servant for a piece of tobacco, and another for two physicians, with whom I was acquainted. The tobacco came first, and just as I had placed it on and secured it with proper bandages, the doctors came in. I told them what had happened, and that I had just put on the tobacco. They said tobacco would be ruinous. As soon as I got off the bandage and they saw the eye, their countenances seemed to fall (for I could see them with the left eye, of course). They said, "it will be very difficult to save that eye." I replied, that if it could be saved, the tobacco poultice would do it. They reiterated their objections ; but I told them that I should try it, and asked them to come back in the morning. After they left, I restored the tobacco and kept it well wet by putting my face from time to time in a bowl of water, so as to retain the moisture steadily. The night was one of the most painful of my life ; but as it progressed, the pain seemed slightly to diminish ; yet even in the morning I still suffered. About ten o'clock, one

of the physicians called to see me, and I took off the bandage. As soon as I did so, I knew that the eye was better, for I could see the outlines of the open window before me. The doctor immediately said, "I never was so astonished in my life, for your eye instead of being swollen and red, as I expected to see it, is shrunk and less than the other eye, and the lids are white." He insisted that he ought to be allowed to stimulate it by an application; but as I did not desire to have a premature reaction, I refused. Though the eye was not very painful, I kept the tobacco on it for the greater part of the day. On the next day, when he saw it, he said, "You will not lose your eye, but it will always be disfigured." On looking at it I saw the pupil seemed to extend across the iris, and my whole eye looked black. On the fifth day my eye had its natural appearance, and its sight was fully restored. I called at the office of my physicians, and they both said they had never seen such a cure.

Being in the City a few months after this, I called to see my friends. One of them said to me, "I believe I saved a boy's eye with your tobacco. He had been hit in it with a chip, and when I got to him, it was so much inflamed that I thought he would lose it; but I put on the tobacco, and next morning I found the inflammation gone, and the eye soon became well." The other physician said, "I did a better thing than that. An elderly gentleman, somewhat intoxicated, was thrown out of his carriage in Central Park, and badly bruised. When I got to his house, I never saw any one so frightened as was his young wife, with his groaning and cursing. I warpped up his wounds with tobacco, and he fell asleep, and was well in the morning!"

Some years ago, on the streets of Asheville, N. C., I met a prominent lawyer of the town, Col. A. T. Davidson. His eyes were fiery red and much swollen, and he said, "My

eyes are very sore, and I am hunting a doctor—where is Dr. Williams' office?" I advised him to try tobacco on them. After hearing my statement as to its advantages, he said, "I will try it," and stepped into a store, procured a piece of tobacco, and went home. On the next day I met him on the street, and his eyes were well and clear. He told me that he had applied it as I directed, and kept it on during the night, and in the morning found his eyes entirely relieved. He has since told me that he had recommended it to several persons for sores, and that they had all been relieved. At a point in North Carolina, where red sore eyes were an epidemic, I recommended it to two young ladies suffering from inflamed eyes, who slept with tobacco on their eyes, and in the morning found them well. In several other cases where I knew it to be tried for inflammations of the eye, it has been used invariably with success.

About a dozen years ago, being in this City in the month of March, my throat became extremely sore. Not apprehending danger, I continued to move about in the raw weather, my throat getting worse all the while. Being anxious to go home about sunset, I went in an omnibus to the boat that runs down the river to Acquia Creek. After I had gotten on board, I found that my throat was alarmingly worse. It was, from the swelling, so hard that I could not swallow, and the air-passage was so closed that I found it difficult for me to breathe. Remembering how suddenly the Hon. Preston S. Brooks had been choked to death, I regretted much that I had attempted to travel then. As, however, the boat was starting, I could not get off in time to return to the City. I thought tobacco would be my only chance for safety; and after a search, I obtained some from one of the colored hands on the boat, got it on my throat, and by keeping a wet towel on it for the three hours that were spent on the boat, by the time I reached Acquia Creek

the swelling was subdued, and I traveled home on the railroad without inconvenience.

Some years since I called at the Arlington Hotel to see a couple of ladies from New York. One of them came down and stated that her friend had been suffering for several days with a very sore throat, and was undergoing medical treatment from a prominent physician of the City. I walked immediately to the cigar stand, got a piece of tobacco, gave it to her, and explained how it was to be used. On the next day I called, and she informed me that the tobacco had been applied as I directed, and that her friend was so well that for the first time in many days she had come down to the breakfast table. Some years after this occurrence, I saw the lady who had been ill, and she stated that after the tobacco was applied her throat became easy, she slept well, and in the morning found the soreness and swelling entirely gone.

My brother, who is a practising physician in North Carolina, to whom I had explained the uses of tobacco, told me that some years ago, when sore throats were an epidemic in his neighborhood, he had used tobacco in more than a dozen cases, always with success, while other physicians in that vicinity had lost some of their patients, having treated them differently.

My next application of tobacco was for erysipelas of the head. Some years ago, when in Raleigh, N. C., I had several injuries of the head, which were so serious that an apprehension was felt for some days that I might not be able to recover. After I had been for perhaps a week under the treatment of Dr. E. Burke Haywood, and was improving, I concluded to make a little experiment on one of the swollen wounds. Being near the outer corner of the eye, its swollen condition interfered with my sight, and as I had learned from Chief Justice Pearson that an application of spirits of turpentine would soothe a boil, I touched that protuberance with it. In

the morning I found that instead of removing the swelling, it had increased considerably. On Dr. Haywood's arrival, he expressed surprise, and on being told what I had done, he said, "You have given yourself erysipelas in that wound, and if it gets up into the large one above, it will be very difficult to save your life." His countenance exhibited much anxiety and apprehension. I replied, "Doctor, I will see that it does not get up into that wound; come back and see me in four hours." I sent for tobacco, covered the upper wound with it, and the lower one also, keeping the bandage carefully wet all the time. About midday the Doctor returned, and on the bandage being removed, all swelling had disappeared. Though I was confined for some weeks to my room, I had no swelling of the wounds afterwards.

My next attack of erysipelas was a much more formidable one. In the month of May, 1880, I tried to remove a frontal neuralgia, of which I will perhaps speak hereafter. Having suffered from it for a long time, and tried many remedies with no advantage, I concluded to apply an old-fashioned blister of flies. I covered my forehead and temples with it, and after it had been on a few hours, feeling lonesome in my room, I put on a soft hat and walked about the streets in the warm sunshine. After the blister plaster had been on six or seven hours, I removed it, and was surprised to observe that it discharged but little, and had an unusually red appearance. I kept cabbage leaves on it during the night, but on the next day it still had a reddish appearance, was somewhat swollen, and discharged less than blisters usually did. About 5 o'clock, I went down to Willard's Hotel for dinner, and on being met by a friend to whom I spoke, he seemed surprised, and said, "I did not know you till you spoke; what is the matter with you?" I stated what I had been doing, went into the dining-room and took dinner, as usual. On coming out, I met an old friend,

Dr. Hambleton, and spoke to him. He, with a look of astonishment, said to me, "I did not know you till you spoke; what is the matter with you?" I answered that I had had a blister on my forehead. "Yes," said he, "and it has given you erysipelas." I was at once alarmed; and on going to a looking-glass, was amazed at my appearance. My face looked like a large pumpkin. Though my nose is a prominent one, it could not be distinguished, as the cheeks were so swollen as to be even with it; while only the central portions of my eyes could be seen, owing to the swelling around them. Realizing the danger, I secured a piece of tobacco at the cigar stand, and went into Milburn's drug store to get some cloth for bandages. On calling for it, the proprietor said with astonishment, "What is the matter? I did not know you till you spoke." I stated it to him, and he answered, "You had better see a doctor; you do not know how you look." After reaching my room, as soon as I could wet the tobacco, I placed it over my forehead, temples, eyes, cheeks, and nose, barely leaving breathing space for the nostrils. Covering it as usual, with four thicknesses of cotton cloth, and wrapping a bandage over all, I would put my face into a bowl of water every ten or fifteen minutes, so as to keep the bandage thoroughly wet. After about four hours had elapsed, I raised the bandage, and was gratified to see that the outlines of my nose were visible, the eyes enlarged, and my cheeks much less full. I continued the application, however, till morning, and had the satisfaction of seeing that I was relieved. Several gentlemen who had seen me the evening before came in and expressed surprise at my rapid recovery. I remember that Dr. Hambleton said, "No doctor could have cured you in three weeks."

I have heard of a number of cases where erysipelas has boen cured by persons whose attention I had called to the use of tobacco. I also, last Summer, when in New

York, by applying large poultices of tobacco to my hip, cured myself of a terribly painful attack of sciatica, which had been greatly aggravated by the treatment of two physicians.

One evening, in Washington, I found two of my friends sitting with their boots off. They were both suffering from bunions of long standing. I advised the use of tobacco, and they immediately sent for it and applied it. Application for a single night made a permanent cure, as they have assured me, though two or three years have elapsed. About two years ago one of the North Carolina members of Congress, on my suggestion, relieved himself in the same manner, and says there has been no return of the soreness.

Corns on the toes can be cured in like manner. A Senator told me within a few weeks, that he believed he had saved his life last year by applying tobacco as I had previously advised him as to its use. He stated that from imprudence in diet and over-exertion, he had brought on a terrible attack. The pain on the lower part of his side and back was almost intolerable. After being treated by two physicians for two days and nights, with no advantage, the pain so increased that it seemed impossible for him to live under it. Remembering what I had told him as to tobacco, he applied a quantity of it wet to his side and back, and in a half hour the pain ceased, his system was relaxed, and he immediately recovered.

There is another class of cases that ought to be referred to; but as my paper is getting rather too long, I will reserve them to a future occasion. I must, however, consider for a moment such objections as have been presented to me. A lady said she put tobacco on her child's sore throat; that it went to sleep, but when it woke in the morning, though its throat was well, it was very much nauseated. Had this tobacco, however, been re-

moved after being on two or three hours, there would not have been nausea.

A physician told me that he had seen a child whose stomach and sides had been covered with tobacco, and it was suffering greatly from nausea. This, too, was an instance of an over-dose of a remedy. The tobacco, however, can easily be removed when symptoms of nausea are perceived, but when a doctor has got an over-dose into the stomach, it cannot readily be removed.

When the wet tobacco is applied, the first effect is stimulating. In twenty or thirty minutes, however, the sedative effect is perceived. When it is placed on the eye-lids, as some of the juice gets into the eye, there is usually an itching sensation and a little pain; but in a few minutes this passes off, and there is no more feeling than if a wet cloth were applied. Most persons sleep under the influence, but some do not. Tobacco, though the most powerful sedative to the blood circulation, is a nerve tonic. While most persons sleep under the influence of morphine, some do not. Tobacco, like morphine, keeps me awake, though they both diminish pain. If the tobacco be applied only to the affected parts, no nausea will be felt until the inflammation has been subdued. When a slight nausea begins to be perceived, it may be assumed that the inflammation has been subdued; and in a few minutes after the bandage has been removed, the nausea ceases to be felt. Generally after about two hours' application, the sedative effect is attained; but in obstinate cases a much longer time may be required.

Something ought to be stated as to the kind of tobacco to be used. Formerly, because the manufactured tobacco was more readily found, I generally used that, as after a piece had been kept in water for twenty or thirty minutes, it would become soft enough to allow the leaves to be separated. About a year ago, however, I made a discovery which it is important should be known, not only to

invalids, but also to tobacco chewers. I obtained at a cigar store a piece of manufactured tobacco, but after applying it I found that instead of being a sedative, the effect was irritating, even after it had been kept on the skin for several hours. I was satisfied that the tobacco, which was of the kind sold for the highest price, must have something irritating mixed with it. Fortunately that very evening I found Mr. Cooper, a revenue collector of North Carolina, who for many years had been a manufacturer of tobacco. He informed me that it was a practice to flavor the highest priced kinds of tobacco with certain drugs. I think he mentioned Tonqua bean, Wintergreen, and some other things. He told me that he knew these drugs were poisonous, because of what occurred at a tobacco factory about two miles distant from his own. One of the negro men employed in that factory, having a pain in his stomach, took some spirits out of a jug which contained whiskey that had been medicated to flavor the tobacco with. Though the man only drank a wine-glassful of the spirits, it killed him in half an hour. It may therefore be worth while for tobacco chewers to consider whether it is safe to continue the use of such tobacco, instead of the purer article formerly in use.

Persons who apply tobacco as a poultice I would advise to use the leaf tobacco, which has not been subjected to medication with poisonous ingredients.

I trust that persons who make trials of tobacco in the manner above suggested, will make known the result in short notes in the newspapers, so as to render general the knowledge of its advantages.

Having already made this paper perhaps too long for the general reader, I will postpone the consideration of another class of cases that it may be well to refer to.

T. L. Clingman.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1884.

19.
76.
45.

The publication of this article attracted so much attention that many persons, after using the tobacco as suggested, made statements for publication. If I were to copy them at length, they would be sufficient to fill a large volume. I am, therefore, obliged merely to make concise references as to some of them that come from gentlemen of prominence :

Gen. A. M. Scoles, of the House of Representatives, and recently elected Governor of North Carolina, states in the June number of the "Health and Home," that at my suggestion he cured a severe bunion, and has "since used it for other local inflammations, with equal success."

Col. A. T. Davidson, of Asheville, a prominent lawyer, states in the same issue that he in a single night, at my suggestion, cured a violent inflammation of the eyes by a tobacco application, and also since used it with success for other inflamed eyes, and has seen it used successfully to cure inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. J. E. Warden, of Penacook, N. H., says he was, in a single night, relieved of all soreness and swelling from a severe dog bite, which had greatly torn his flesh.

The July number of the same paper has the following from the Hon. W. H. Hatch, Congressman from Missouri :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1884.

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN :

"*Dear Sir.*—The following is an extract from a letter received by me from Dr. W. S. D. Johnson, of La Belle, Lewis County, Missouri, an experienced and eminent physician, and a large and successful stock raiser and farmer :

"The printed paper on the use of tobacco, in the treatment of local inflammations, by Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, sent by you to me on the 12th

of May last, was duly received. I have carefully read it twice, and from my observations of its effects on local inflammation, I corroborate the entire article, and I go further than he, for I do know that tobacco will destroy parasites, whether they are internal or external."

Dr. Johnson then states at some length that he invariably cured his hogs, when they had cholera, by giving them an infusion of tobacco in buttermilk.

In the same paper I stated that I had used it successfully to remove parasites in case of a tetter of long standing, and that I believed it would, if applied internally, cure the Asiatic cholera.

Col. W. H. Burgwyne, of Henderson, N. C., states that he, after seeing my article, cured a very painful boil of long standing, which all other applications failed to reach.

Dr. Louis S. Robbins, of New York, says he cured, by the application of tobacco, in a single night, a severe cut on his foot, so that next day he walked with his boot on as usual.

Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, says that last October he received, while travelling on the railroad, a severe contusion on the front of his leg, which gave him extreme pain for two hours, until he reached Weldon, where he stopped, applied a tobacco leaf, and on the next morning was freed from all pain and swelling. He states that a similar injury last spring, which was not near so severe, gave him trouble for months, though he applied such remedies as are usually furnished from drug stores.

In the August number of the "Health and Home," Col. W. W. Jackson states:

"In a number of instances I have witnessed its value as an application to fresh wounds, whether punctured or incised, and in one instance it proved an almost immediate relief in a case of tetanus arising from a gunshot wound in the foot of a soldier, even after the nerves had

become so involved that the case was pronounced hopeless. It was my constant practice to carry tobacco in my pocket while a boy and constantly exposed to danger by the bite of the deadly massassauga, which abounded on the prairies at an early day. On two occasions I was bitten, each time in the month of August (the most dangerous season of the year), and in both was relieved by the application of tobacco in the manner recommended by Gen. Clingman. It is successfully employed in the form of a salve with simple cerate, in carbuncle, relieving the pain and causing a separation between the healthy and diseased tissues with a facility that renders its use phenomenally successful. It may also be successfully employed in ichorous and indolent sores and ulcers, but in all cases should be handled understandingly, as in most cases—in an external form even—its effects are attended with nausea and nervous prostration, sometimes resulting in spasms. On one occasion I witnessed a fatal result from a drench administered to a horse after it had been successfully applied (to relieve a case of colic) across the loins.

"Its best form as a remedy for disease is in the natural leaf and free from the objectionable qualities given to it through the ordinary process of manufacture."

Respectfully,

W. W. Jackson.

THE EVIDENCE KEEPS ROLLING IN.

Clarksburg, Mo., July 21, 1884.

Editor of "Health and Home:"

"The July number of 'Health and Home' is at hand. Seeing the tobacco articles calls to my mind the use I have made of it in the treatment of painful inflammations. For piles, where tumors appear, it is especially

useful. Wet a leaf in warm water, press it up between the nates to the tumor, go to bed and remain quiet over night, or for three or four hours, and all pain and uneasiness is gone; also in caked breast of women; where the woman has taken cold and has ague or weed of breast, wet a large leaf of tobacco in hot water and envelop the entire breast in it for a few hours; the pain and hardness will be relieved, and the milk can be drawn out with a breast-pump; or what is better, a quinine jar dipped in hot water to exclude the air, and applied while warm, so as to cause suction, will cause the milk to flow in a stream. Of course the breast must be thoroughly washed before the child is permitted to nurse. For the bites and stings of insects there is no better application. It relieves at once. A strong solution will kill the itch-bug that causes scabies, or seven-years' itch; for parasites on all cattle or stock it is the remedy that is certain, safe, and cheap." W. J. Atkinson, M. D., V. D.

Dr. E. Parsons, in the same issue, under the date of Savannah, Ga., July 23, 1884, states that by swallowing, in small quantities at a time, tobacco juice, he was cured of a chronic irritation of the stomach, which had defied all the remedies prescribed by physicians. The September issue of the "Health and Home," contains the following:

WILL TOBACCO CURE CHOLERA?

"A letter from General Clingman, given below, with a clipping from the Asheville (N. C.) 'Citizen,' seems to answer this question in the affirmative. It is to be hoped, however, that we will never have occasion to use it in this country. Our transatlantic friends, however, should not lose a moment in applying it, for when intelligently used it cannot possibly do harm. It is now becoming well known that tobacco is a most powerful insecticide, and is capable of destroying many forms of parasitic disease germs, notably those found in hog cholera, snake

bites, and many other germs of an infectious character. Cures are reported to us almost daily, of cases that had been treated in the usual way for years. The health departments of Toulon, Marseilles, and other stricken points, will find, in the information we furnished them some two months ago, a powerful agent that is both inexpensive and harmless, and one that will certainly aid in diminishing the mortality from that dreadful scourge."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6, 1884.

"*Dear Sir.*—I should have written to you more frequently but that I know how much your time is occupied. As the papers here published in full my article on the tobacco remedy, it has been brought into general use in this region for every class of cases mentioned by me, and some others, which for reasons stated to you, I did not mention. I wish, however, again to call your attention to one class of cases formerly mentioned, viz: the curative property of tobacco for hog cholera. It has in every instance, when tried in this region, proved a certain cure. I send you an article from the Asheville 'Citizen' of to-day's issue as a specimen.

"I still think, for reasons formerly given, that tobacco will prove a cure for that terrible disease, Asiatic cholera, which is now creating such alarm in Europe. I trust that you will continue your efforts, by sending out printed slips or otherwise, to bring it to notice in Europe. Respectfully yours,

T. L. CLINGMAN."

To PROF. HALE:

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE.

"Almost daily we hear of the remarkable curative properties of tobacco, used according to the General Clingman formula. Hon. F. M. Davis, of Haywood, writes

the Waynesville (N. C.) 'News' recently that his hogs were all taken with cholera, and several had died; he saw in the 'Citizen' the statement of General Clingman, relating the curative effects of tobacco. He tried the remedy, giving it in buttermilk, and it cured every one of the hogs. Dr. Davis is greatly in favor of the remedy. We have some more valuable information concerning this remedy, which we will give to our readers soon."

As evidence of the impression which the subject has made on the public mind, the following letter is re-published as it appeared in the "Daily Advance," printed in Asheville, September 12.

GEN. CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDY.

We present the following letter to Gen. Clingman from Dr. W. H. Hale. Editor of the "Health and Home," a paper having a sworn circulation of one hundred and fifty thousand subscribers, in order that our readers may see how much good an article so largely produced in this region is doing for humanity.

"HEALTH AND HOME,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1884.

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN:

"*Dear Sir:*—Your letter and clippings to hand just as we were making ready to go to press with the September No., which will be issued on the 15th inst. Your note with the clippings will appear in that issue. I will mail you a dozen copies as soon as issued. I am not a flatterer, as you know, but I must confess that I have never known an article that got the wide spread circulation, or one that has accomplished so much good, as has your paper on 'The Tobacco Remedy.' Of the issue that contained it, we printed over thirty thousand copies more than our subscription list, and to-day we have not

quite four thousand copies on hand. To my own knowledge, it has been republished in full, by over three hundred of the principal newspapers of the country, and more than fifteen hundred country weeklies have published a synopsis of it, and even at this late day, (five months after the publication), I find it running through the 'patent outsides.' This latter is a great honor, and one that is seldom conferred on an American author, as the compilers of those sheets usually steal their matter from English magazines, and when they do condescend to reproduce the work of an American writer, it certainly must possess extraordinary merit. Judging from the exchanges and marked papers that have come to this office, containing your article, we cannot estimate that it has had a less circulation than ten million copies."

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HALE.

In my first article as above published I stated that there were other classes of cases, that I would not then refer to, because so doing would make my letter too long. Persons however, who read it, acting on their own judgment, made the applications of tobacco in a variety of these cases and invariably with advantage. A number of these facts were referred to in my letter of October 4, 1884, published in the issue of the "Health and Home" for that month. I give that letter entire so as to present the additional evidences of the value of the remedy.

ANOTHER ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

GEN. CLINGMAN, ON THE CURATIVE VIRTUES OF TOBACCO.

DR. W. H. HALE :

Dear Sir : I am greatly obliged to you for the number of the last issue of your interesting and valuable journal. It would astonish you to know what progress my Tobacco Remedy is making in this region, where the papers have

published my original article. Out of hundreds of trials of tobacco I have not heard of a single case in which it failed to give relief. It not only seems to cure all cases of bruises, sprains, wounds, bunions, corns, sore throats, erysipelas of the head or face, sore eyes, etc., but the suddenness of the cures is most remarkable.

A man in Haywood had his arm cut to the bone by a circular saw. He being an acquaintance of Col A. T. Davidson, that gentleman, who had been relieved by tobacco, went to see him. The physician who had been sent for arrived at the same time. The sufferer decided to try first the tobacco application, and Col. Davidson says that on the next day he saw the arm; the soreness had left it, the swelling which had extended over the entire arm was gone, and the skin had a very white appearance. Another man, whose eye had been injured by a splinter and became so much inflamed that he could not see from it, had tobacco applied for a single night and the next day the eye was well.

Major Wallace Rollins, of Madison Co., who is a large tobacco raiser, and who was relieved two years ago, at my suggestion, of an old bunion, told me recently that a man in his employ had very sore eyes, and that they became so much inflamed that he lost his sight entirely. Major Rollins placed some wet tobacco leaves on his eyes, and in the morning he could see. A similar application the next night cured his eyes completely.

Mr. James M. Blair, who formerly owned the hotel at which I am staying (the Eagle Hotel), had a foot so much inflamed and swollen that he was confined to his bed for more than a month. The pain was so severe that he was unable to sleep. Dr. Howerton, at my suggestion, advised him to try tobacco, and its application for a single night removed the soreness and swelling so that he could rest on it the next day.

Cases of long standing are promptly cured. A gentle-

man here told me that owing to his having been kicked on the knee by a horse, he had for a year past been obliged to keep a gum elastic band on it and use a crutch in walking. He applied the tobacco to the knee for a single night, and on the next day he dispensed with the gum elastic bandage, and was able to walk the streets without using a crutch.

Even a more remarkable case occurred here. In one of my former publications, I stated that such a disease as consumption would be beyond the reach of tobacco, but I am not sure but that even it may be alleviated.

A gentleman who came here for the benefit of his health, and who stopped at the Swannanoa Hotel, just opposite me, was suffering from a severe attack of tubercular laryngitis. Besides the tubercles in his throat, there were large swellings on the outside. Though undergoing treatment from two physicians, he became so much worse that he could not even swallow milk, and for some days seemed about to die of starvation. At the suggestion of Col. Caperton, a guest of the hotel who had read in a Calfornia newspaper a copy of my original article, his wife was induced to make an application of tobacco to his throat at night. On the next morning he was so much better that he was able to make a breakfast on beefsteak and potatoes. After a few days his throat became worse and there seemed danger that he might be suffocated by the phlegm and swelling, and another application of tobacco relieved him. He now moves about the city, and one of his physicians, who told me a week or more ago that he thought there was no hope of his recovery, now expresses the opinion that he may get well.

Dr. Cain, one of our most eminent physicians, told me that a lady patient of his had, some years ago, been afflicted with a bone-felon on her finger. Lately it came on again, and the pain was so severe that her whole arm and shoulder suffered from it. He advised her to wrap

the finger with tobacco, and a single night's application removed all the pain and soreness, and the finger since then (some weeks have passed) appears to be entirely well.

As to certain other cases, I give you the statement of Dr. John H. Williams, a prominent physician, who has a large practice here :

GENERAL CLINGMAN :

"*Dear Sir :* In answer to your inquiry, I am glad to be able to state that I have, since reading your article on the medicinal use of tobacco, given it a very thorough trial in several instances. To be as brief as possible, I have used it in three cases of orchitis, with immediate benefit and speedy cure. In one case of irritable ovary, with all the nervous and hysterical phenomena that accompany it, with very marked benefit. In one case of swollen breast, with enlarged and painful glands under the arm, with intense shooting pains of a neuralgic character, with speedy relief; and also in my own case when I was kicked on the knee by a horse, producing a very painful inflammation, so much so as to entirely prevent the use of the limb. I applied a large, warm, tobacco poultice on retiring, with the result that the pain was entirely removed by morning, and a second application removed the swelling, leaving the limb in its normal condition.

I think it is peculiarly useful in all pains of a neuralgic character, and in removing pain and swelling of an inflammatory nature.

Very truly yours,

JOHN HEY WILLIAMS, A. M., M.D."

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 2, 1884.

Dr. Cain further says that he was called to see a negro woman whose knee had been sprained on the day previous. He found it swollen to double its natural size

and very painful. He directed tobacco to be applied, and on the next day he found the swelling and soreness entirely gone, and the woman was walking about.

What a pity it is that the good Queen Victoria, who suffered so long from a sprained knee, had not known the virtues of the tobacco poultice, so that she would have been relieved in a day. Even if she still suffers, she may be relieved, as was the gentleman who suffered a year from the kick of the horse on his knee.

Besides these cases, many persons have been relieved who suffered from that disease with which the Philistines were so sorely afflicted while they had the ark of the Israelites in their possession.

A gentleman who had for a long period served as a judge in Virginia told me that he had for years been a great sufferer from that disease, and to an extent that he was often unable to sleep. After reading my original article in your paper, he applied the tobacco for a single night and was entirely relieved. When I last saw him, more than two months after the application, he continued to be well, and thought himself entirely cured.

One of my legal friends, Mr. Emory H. Merrimon, at my suggestion, cured a swollen wrist in a single night, and then by a single application removed a corn of long standing. Yesterday I saw him walking about the streets with a bandage of tobacco on his throat. In answer to my inquiry, he said his throat had been sore for some days, and that he had put a strip of tobacco on it. He stated that his throat had been so much swollen and was so sore that for forty-eight hours he could not swallow, and did not, therefore, taste food; and yet, that a single night's application of the tobacco had relieved him entirely.

Should tobacco cravats become fashionable it is probable that scarlet fever, choking quinsy, diphtheria, and other forms of sore throat will abandon the country.

Last week Mr. J. S. Carter, a respectable citizen of the northern part of this county, about fifty years of age, met me on the street and gave me a statement of his case. For more than two years he had been a sufferer from dropsy, which extended itself to his whole system. Though his legs showed the greatest swelling, yet his head, neck and shoulders, and his whole body, were also much swollen. He said, "I was so rotten all over, that when I pushed my finger against the flesh, it made a hole in it."

Mr. Arsemus J. Carter, the lawyer of this city, who is his relative, confirms his statement, and says that about six months ago he saw him at home in bed, and that besides his dropsical swelling, his face was as yellow as a pumpkin, or that of a man with a bad case of jaundice. He had been practiced on by two prominent physicians, but it was supposed that he could not recover.

Mr. Carter, the invalid, stated to me about six weeks ago, his mother, a lady 85 years of age, well known to me personally, told him that she had lately been reading one of General Clingman's articles on tobacco cures, and advised him to try it. He therefore wrapped his thighs with wet tobacco leaves, and found, on the next morning, that the swelling had been much reduced. He then applied it to his legs below the knees, and found still greater relief, and in a few days all the symptoms of his dropsy disappeared. He said, "I was the poorest man you ever saw, seeming to be only skin and bone, but gradually recovered my strength." When I saw him he had traveled about twenty miles from his home, and was going nearly forty miles farther to see relatives in Rutherford county. He also said that his sight had been almost gone, but that, after putting tobacco on his eyes, he could read very well. There was a bad sore in one of his nostrils, but a plug of wet tobacco pressed into it had cured it. After he was well of his dropsy, he also cured him-

self of hæmorrhoids by applying tobacco, though he had previously been much of a sufferer.

These three last cases were such as many persons have made since the publication of my first article, but the curing of dropsy is a new and remarkable thing. About a year ago I urged an old friend in Washington, Attorney Crawford, who was puffed up with dropsy, to try it; but he, under the advice of his physicians, declined, and soon after died.

I regard the cure of dropsy as due not merely to the sedative effects of tobacco on the circulation of the blood, but mainly to the fact that it is a most powerful nerve tonic. It was this quality which I think by stimulating the nerves greatly, enabled his system to throw off the liquids which puffed him up over his entire body. I have found it difficult to induce physicians to admit this, but it is nevertheless true.

I ought to say that in all cases where tobacco has been given hogs for cholera (generally in buttermilk), as far as I have been informed, it has cured them. I trust that you will succeed in bringing it into notice in Europe, so that it may be tried for Asiatic cholera. Even if not a remedy for that, however, yet it will relieve the major part of the causes of human suffering.

I trust you and other liberal-minded editors will be able, by repeated publications, to make the virtues of the "Tobacco Remedy" universally known.

Respectfully yours,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 4, 1884.

After the publication of these articles, statements appeared in additional quantities, showing that tobacco invariably cured when applied. I forbear to repeat them, but will merely give one statement, that of Col. J. M. Gudger, who was formerly solicitor of the western Judicial District of North Carolina:

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDY.

ASHEVILLE (N. C.) DAILY ADVANCE.

"Please give space in your columns to this statement with reference to Gen. Clingman's Tobacco Remedy:

I had seen many notices of its value without giving much attention to it. Six gentlemen were standing in a group on the street when the subject was mentioned, and I found that three out of six had been benefited by its application. One had an inflamed eye, and after two hours' application of tobacco, found himself entirely relieved. One had a bruised hand, could neither sleep nor rest, and the first night was relieved. One had a sprained ankle, and from the application of tobacco found relief. These statements attracted my attention, and two weeks ago I was hunting on Toe River, in Yancy County, and found a child fifteen miles away from any physician, and sick with sore throat. I at once suggested Clingman's Tobacco Remedy. I gave its mother some tobacco, which she applied to its throat. This was in the morning. On my return in the evening I found the child much better. I have heard more than twenty persons, since Clingman's publication, say they had been benefited by this simple remedy. I had my hand crushed badly by a falling window sash, and found relief by its application.

I have thought proper to ask space for this statement, in the hope that others may see it and by its application find relief. Yours truly, J. M. GUDGER."

Col. R. W. Pulliam, an old merchant of Asheville, had long suffered from gout in the hand, so painful that he said he could not bear the weight of a feather on it. Everything else tried failed to give any relief, but on his applying the wet tobacco for only three hours, he was completely cured. Mr. Erwin Sluder, a banker in Asheville, after long suffering from rheumatism in the

shoulders and arms, tried the tobacco and was entirely relieved.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, the agricultural surveyor of North Carolina, and more recently of the Coast Survey of the United States, told me in Washington, that on the day previous to his arrival, he saw on the cars two gentlemen who stated to him that they had recently cured themselves of gout by tobacco applications.

I now present a paper published in the December issue of the "Health and Home," which is more comprehensive in its bearings than the previous letters :

THE TOBACCO REMEDY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 26, 1884.

Before referring to many additional cases of tobacco cures it seems necessary that I should make an explanatory statement. Though, as you formerly stated, many million copies of my letter of May last were published with additional statements for each of your monthly numbers since issued, you would be surprised to know how many letters of inquiry are directed to me from different parts of the United States.

I am asked what kind of tobacco ought to be used, and how it is to be applied, and for what cases of injury or disease. With a view of meeting such inquiries and affording the information necessary to enable all persons properly to use this great remedy, I will try to present a condensed statement.

I formerly used the ordinary manufactured tobacco in such cakes as it could be had at the cigar stands in the hotels. A cake of this thrown into a bowl of cold water in an hour or less would become soft and spongy, and could be separated so that the leaves could be obtained, but for reasons heretofore published in my original article, I do not advise that form for use. About three years

ago I ascertained by some experiments that of late the tobacco manufacturers mix with their tobacco for the purpose of improving its flavor certain poisonous drugs, such as Tonqua bean, wintergreen, and some other things. Though such tobacco may serve a beneficial purpose, yet I would prefer to use the leaf before it has been manufactured. Again, the darker leaves being stronger, are better than the light yellow leaves. Also leaves of the tobacco cut last year are better than those freshly cut in this season, as tobacco seems to gather strength with age.

A bunch of these leaves thrown into a bowl of cold water, will become moist and soft, so that the large stem in the centre may be taken out. Hot water will answer the purpose sooner than cold, but either will do.

When this has been done, not less than two thicknesses of the leaf should be placed directly on the part to be relieved. As, however, the heat of the skin tends to dry the tobacco in a few minutes, a wet bandage must be laid over it. About four thicknesses of common white cotton cloth will be sufficient, but this should be well soaked in the water before it is put on, then a bandage of the same cloth may be tied over it, and water from time to time should be applied by pressing a wet rag on it so as to keep the tobacco moist.

Tobacco in this manner may be applied directly on a cut or a wound, or any raw place, without injury. The first effect of the tobacco, however, is stimulating or slightly irritating; but this after a few minutes ceases, and the sedative effect soon comes on. When, for example, the tobacco is placed on the eye, as a little of the juice gets in between the eyelids, some smarting or itching is felt, but after a few minutes this ceases, and no more effect is produced on the feelings than if a wet cloth were kept over the eye.

Within less than an hour, the sedative effect is perceived, and within two hours, usually all external inflam-

mations are reduced. Obstinate cases, of course, require longer applications.

Most persons sleep under the influence of tobacco, but some do not, just as morphine causes some persons to sleep while others are wakeful. When I have tobacco on it is impossible for me to sleep; but instead, unusual mental activity is produced, which continues throughout the next day following a night's application.

As long as there is inflammation about the part, no nausea will be felt. As soon, however, as nausea is perceived, the poultice may be removed, as the sedative effect has been produced. After the removal of the bandage the nausea passes away in a short time.

When one wishes to cure a bunion or a corn, after the tobacco has been applied as above directed, it is easy to get the sock over it, and by moistening the sock from time to time, a cure is usually effected in a single night.

I will now proceed to refer to such cases as have been cured by the use of tobacco. In making this statement, I shall only mention cases that I have observed myself, or such as have been stated by persons of good character and standing. If I were to give their statements at length, a volume would be required to contain them. I, therefore, only give undoubted facts.

To begin with the head, I may say that all cases of erysipelas, whether on the head or face, or any other part of the body, are cured. In some cases where the head was swollen to almost double its usual size, and the patient was supposed by the attending physician about to die, an application of tobacco effected a complete cure.

Again, all cases of sore eyes, whether caused by injury or of disease, and whether old cases or fresh ones, have been cured. In some cases where there was total blindness, a cure was at once effected, and the sight restored perfectly.

In the third place, all wounds, whether cuts, bruises,

or contusions, have been easily cured. Sprains of the knee or ankle joints, where they were swelled to double the natural size, have been completely cured by a single night's application. Old cases, where the patient had suffered for months and years, have been cured.

In all cases where the remedy was tried, bunions and corns on the feet have been cured, even where in some cases they were said to be forty years old.

All cases of sore throat are cured, whether caused by diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, or quinsy. In more than one instance the patient was cured when seemingly at the point of death, and the case pronounced hopeless by the attending physicians.

All bone-felons have been cured, usually by a single night's application of the tobacco.

I have been informed of a number of cases in which the tobacco was applied as a remedy for hæmorrhoids, and in every instance a single night's application is represented to have effected a cure. If tobacco should be applied to a wound, neither mortification nor lockjaw would ever supervene. In one case of lockjaw, where the surgeon had pronounced the case hopeless, according to the published statement of a gentleman, a cure was effected by the application of a tobacco poultice to the stomach.

For cholera morbus, an application of tobacco to the stomach gives relief. A Senator told me that when suffering from constipation most terribly, he had two physicians with him for two days and nights, with no advantage from their remedies, and when the pain became so intolerable that he felt that he would not get through the night, remembering what I had told him about tobacco, he caused it to be applied to his side and back, and in half an hour he was relieved and immediately recovered.

Again, a great many cases of neuralgia, whether the

case was accompanied with inflammation or not, have been cured by tobacco. In one case the patient said his eye was so much inflamed that it seemed about to burst, and the application effected a complete cure.

Physicians here tell me all cases of orchitis are cured by tobacco, and usually in one night.

All kinds of sores on the feet can be immediately cured. Mr. Justice, the county surveyor here, after suffering for eight years with a very sore foot, was completely cured by a single night's application. In like manner Mr. Blair, who had lain in bed for many weeks with a foot so painful and swollen that he could bear no cover on it, was immediately relieved. Many cases similar to these have been mentioned to me.

I will now refer to other classes of cases which are supposed to be internal or general to the system. Col. J. H. Rumbough, the proprietor of the large establishment at the Warm Springs, about eight years ago had, from overheat, a partial sunstroke. From that day, for three or four years, he every day suffered with a dull headache, which at times was very painful. Last week, when at this place, he told me that four years ago, when we met in Washington City, I advised him to put a wet tobacco poultice on the back of his head, explaining, particularly, how it should be used ; that he tried it on the night following, and on the next day found that the pain was gone, and that, though four years have been passed, there has been no return of the pain.

Many cases of rheumatism have also been cured in this vicinity, some very acute cases, while others were of long standing. Also cases of gout, and rheumatic gout, have been invariably relieved, and with no evil effect on other parts of the system. It has been often stated, that when gout was relieved by wet cloths, or some other soothing applications, it has been transferred to some other part of the system, and in some instances attacked the stom-

ach or heart with fatal results. But when it has been relieved by a tobacco application, in no instance, that I have heard of, has there been any subsequent evil result. This I attribute to the penetrative power of the tobacco. While it drives away the inflammation at the place of its application, it is a most powerful nerve stimulant, and its influence is extended over the whole system. When applied to the head, or any part of the body, within two hours its effect will be perceived by a relaxing influence on the lower intestines and urinary organs. Morphine, in small doses with many persons, stimulates the nerves but causes constipation, while tobacco, though it is even a greater stimulant to the nerves, is an aperient to the intestinal canal and urinary organs. I have found, that when I had a large plaster of tobacco on my hip and loin to relieve sciatica, a sensation was excited in old wounds and sores about the feet and legs, as well as the influence felt on the intestines. It ought to be stated, that in two attacks of sciatica which I have experienced, tobacco cured me after the remedies of the doctors failed to help me.

I formerly stated to you, that Mr. J. S. Carter, of this county, who had for two years suffered from dropsy, from head to foot, and who was regarded by his physicians as beyond recovery, at the suggestion of his mother, who had read my first article on the tobacco cure, applied it to his legs, and in a few nights was completely cured and has had no return. Though three months have since passed, he has had no return of the dropsy.

A stout gentleman in this county told me, that he had a violent attack of pleurisy, which gave him a severe pain in his side, which was also considerably swollen. He decided to apply tobacco to his side, and was so entirely cured, that on the second day thereafter he came into town and stated his experience to me.

I now give you a published statement of Dr. J. S. T.

Baird, a physician of high standing and great experience in this vicinity.

(FOR THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.)

MORE OF THE TOBACCO REMEDY.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN:

"*Dear Sir:*—I cheerfully comply with your request, and give you the results of my experience and observations with regard to the claims of your recent great discovery, and of its virtues as a remedial agent. It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony most unhesitatingly to that of the many others, who are giving it such unqualified praise. I have recently had occasion to test its efficacy in a number of cases—some of which I will give you, and in every one of which it gave entire satisfaction, and accomplished the ends for which it was used. The first was my own, which was a protracted spell of most distressing nervous headache, which lasted some days, and would not yield to the usual remedies. An application to the forehead and temples of some large tobacco leaves, folded together and well moistened in warm water, gave prompt and perfect relief. Another case was that of a most worrying and harassing cough of some duration, brought on by wet feet and exposure to dampness and night air. Some of the most approved syrups failed to give relief, but a few tobacco leaves saturated with warm water, and applied to the chest over the region of the lungs and about the throat, gave speedy and permanent relief. Another and most interesting case was that of my own little four-year old daughter, who was most violently attacked with that dreaded and fell destroyer, diphtheria, the disease developing with such alarming rapidity, as to awaken in me the deepest solicitude. I made haste to apply the tobacco, and had not

long to wait until the beneficial effects were perfectly apparent. A few tobacco leaves, prepared as in the cases above stated and applied to the throat, very soon checked and modified the symptoms as to render the disease easily tractable, and her convalescence was rapid and steady. Of course I used other remedies, but they were only such as had failed in many less marked cases than hers. I believe that her recovery is mainly attributable to the tobacco. Still another case is that of my neighbor, Mr. N. B. Westfall, who had a violent attack of diphtheria."

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. Bristol, the gentleman who has charge of the office in this hotel (the Eagle), had, for at least a dozen years at intervals, been a sufferer from attacks of pain in the side and indigestion, attributed to torpidity of the liver. Recently one of those attacks came on, he applied tobacco to the seat of the pain, the region of the liver, and a single night's application took away all the pain. He has had no return of the pain since, and his digestion is good. He was also suffering lately much pain from a contraction of the sinews and muscles under his knee, but an application of tobacco for one night removed the pain. He could straighten his leg and walk as usual, seeming entirely well. He vows that no consideration would induce him to give up tobacco.

A gentleman who brought his wife to this region for cure of consumption, says, that as she was lately suffering from pain in the side, he applied tobacco, and next day the pain was relieved and she felt better.

A lady not far from this place, whose husband has been a member of our legislature, suffered from what is called milk leg. Her hip, thigh, and leg were much swollen. After weeks of suffering, the physicians pronounced it a case of pyæmia, or blood poisoning. Her husband caused tobacco to be applied, and he stated to

two gentlemen, who informed me, that he regarded her as well. Cases of what is popularly known as fever cake of long standing have been removed at once by tobacco.

Persons have told me that cases of cancer have also been cured, but the sores may possibly not have been really cancers. I found, however, a case which the two physicians who have practised longest in the town, and are gentlemen of the highest standing, have pronounced cancer. The patient, Mr. John Ledford, had borne it seven years on the side of his nose. I saw him and observed a white scab and swelling, with redness around it, which extended to the eye and cheek. I advised him to try tobacco on it. I saw him after a week's trial. The inflammation around the scab had disappeared, and the scab seemed smaller. When I last saw him the scab was smaller and seemed about to fall off, and the sore to disappear.

Sores inside the nose, attributed to catarrhal irritation, and of long standing, have been entirely cured by putting into the nostrils a plug of wet tobacco, and keeping it there for a few hours at a time.

I close with a reference to cattle cases. In every instance in this region, where tobacco in milk has been given to hogs suffering from cholera, a cure has been the result. Even where the hog was unable to stand, a drenching with tobacco juice cured him. Milk sickness among the cattle is cured by tobacco.

Mr. Preston F. Patton, a large farmer in this county, informs me of other remarkable cures. In the spring of the year many of his cows died from some poisonous plant, which came up on his plantation. He says, that during last May at least twenty-five of them fell down and would have died, but that he drenched them with about a pint of tobacco juice, and in less than half an hour every one of them arose and recovered.

All such facts as these strengthen the probability that

tobacco will cure Asiatic cholera. You have published a statement that one case was cured by the application of tobacco to the stomach. That may do when the attack begins, but at later stages the juice should probably be swallowed.

In like manner, when consumption begins with a cold, application of tobacco to the breast and throat may arrest it.

If the facts which have been established can be generally made known, I feel confident that much the greater part of human suffering will be arrested.

Yours truly, T. L. CLINGMAN.

The following is an editorial of that issue :

THE TOBACCO CURE.

To illustrate the advantages of the Tobacco Cure as discovered and published by General Clingman, let a few cases be presented :

In the first place, let it be supposed that a salve were invented and patented that would, by a single night's application, remove from the feet all corns, bunions, and other sores, without pain to the person ; would not such a discovery be regarded as universally beneficial to humanity ?

Secondly. Suppose that some one had made a compound that, in a single night, or often in an hour or two, would completely cure all sore throats, whether caused by diphtheria, croup, quinsy, scarlet fever or other disease, would not the discoverer be regarded as the greatest of benefactors ?

Thirdly. Suppose that an eye-water could be made that would, in like manner, cure all inflamed eyes, whether

the inflammation be due to injury from a wound or from disease, how beneficial would not this discovery be regarded ?

Fourthly. If a compound could be made that at once, without pain, cured all cases of erysipelas on the head, face, or other part of the body, would not this be deemed an invaluable remedy ?

Fifthly. Suppose a compound could be made that would at once relieve all wounds on the body, whether they were cuts, bruises, sprains, or other injuries from violence, or sores like bone-felons or ulcers, or boils of long standing, and thus prevent lockjaw or mortification, and that in a few hours all pain, swelling and soreness ceased, would not such a remedy be esteemed invaluable to humanity ?

Sixthly. How much would people prize a remedy that at once relieved all cases of hæmorrhoids ?

Seventhly. How much would a remedy be worth that cured neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, and other similar diseases ?

Any one such remedy, or either of the seven above enumerated, tobacco is, and cures promptly without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Besides these ailments, it is already ascertained that it gives relief to other internal pains and diseases, such as pleurisy, pains in the liver, lungs, wind-pipe and other inward parts.

As seventy-five per cent. of all cases of consumption are estimated to arise from colds, if these colds are at once cured by applications of tobacco to the throat and breast, the mortality from this dreaded disease will be greatly diminished.

It also has been tried and invariably cured hogs of cholera, and cattle of certain injuries attributed to poisons. In this way, when its uses are generally understood, it will save millions of dollars to the people of the United States, by preserving live stock from destruction.

If all the above-stated propositions are absolutely true, has anything been presented to the human mind so beneficial in a material point of view as this Tobacco Remedy? If persons doubt as to the truth of any one of the above statements, let them make the trial, as the experiment costs little time and trouble, and can be made without danger.

To enable persons to obtain tobacco in the leaf for use, Congress ought to allow small quantities to be sold in that form, at least for medicinal purposes. Better still would it be for manufacturers of tobacco to have the leaves laid together smoothly, and then pressed into cakes, without drugging them, and thus enable persons to obtain it in the best form for use.

From experiments made by myself and others, I am satisfied that tobacco ointments, plasters, and liniments may be so prepared, that the virtues of the Tobacco Remedy may be obtained in cases where the application of the wet tobacco itself would be inconvenient, and therefore especially advantageous in case of animals to be treated.

If the surgeons in the Army and Navy of the United States will adopt the Tobacco Remedy in their hospital and other practices, many lives will be saved. There would also be a gain to the government in a pecuniary point of view, from the suddenness of the cures.

Should the facts stated in this pamphlet become generally known, I believe that much more than half of the bodily suffering of humanity will be prevented.

Respectfully,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Practical Forestry.

A TREATISE ON THE PROPAGATION, PLANTING, AND CULTIVATION, WITH A DESCRIPTION, AND THE BOTANICAL AND POPULAR NAMES

OF ALL THE

INDIGENOUS TREES OF THE UNITED STATES,

BOTH EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS,

WITH NOTES ON A LARGE NUMBER OF THE MOST VALUABLE

EXOTIC SPECIES.

By ANDREW S. FULLER,

Author of "Strawberry Culturist," "Grape Culturist," "Small Fruit Culturist," etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

CLOTH, 12mo. PRICE, POST-PAID, $1.50.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,

DAVID W. JUDD, *Pres't.* SAM'L BURNHAM, *Sec.*

751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW AMERICAN FARM BOOK.

ORIGINALLY BY

R. L. ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF "DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS," AND FORMERLY EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY

LEWIS F. ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF "AMERICAN CATTLE," EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN SHORT-HORN HERD BOOK," ETC.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.—Tillage Husbandry—Grazing—Feeding—Breeding—Planting, etc.

CHAPTER I.—Soils—Classification—Description—Management—Properties.

CHAPTER II.—Inorganic Manures—Mineral—Stone—Earth—Phosphatic.

CHAPTER III.—Organic Manures—Their Composition—Animal—Vegetable.

CHAPTER IV.—Irrigation and Draining.

CHAPTER V.—Mechanical Divisions of Soils—Spading—Plowing—Implements.

CHAPTER VI.—The Grasses—Clovers—Meadows—Pastures—Comparative Values of Grasses—Implements for their Cultivation.

CHAPTER VII.—Grain, and its Cultivation—Varieties—Growth—Harvesting.

CHAPTER VIII.—Leguminous Plants—The Pea—Bean—English Field Bean—Tare or Vetch—Cultivation—Harvesting.

CHAPTER IX.—Roots and Esculents—Varieties—Growth—Cultivation—Securing the Crops—Uses—Nutritive Equivalents of Different Kinds of Forage.

CHAPTER X.—Fruits—Apples—Cider—Vinegar—Pears—Quinces—Plums Peaches—Apricots—Nectarines—Smaller Fruits—Planting—Cultivation—Gathering—Preserving.

CHAPTER XI.—Miscellaneous Objects of Cultivation, aside from the Ordinary Farm Crops—Broom-corn—Flax—Cotton—Hemp—Sugar Cane Sorghum—Maple Sugar—Tobacco—Indigo—Madder—Wood—Sumach—Teasel—Mustard—Hops—Castor Bean.

CHAPTER XII.—Aids and Objects of Agriculture—Rotation of Crops, and their Effects—Weeds—Restoration of Worn-out Soils—Fertilizing Barren Lands—Utility of Birds—Fences—Hedges—Farm Roads—Shade Trees—Wood Lands—Time of Cutting Timber—Tools—Agricultural Education of the Farmer.

CHAPTER XIII.—Farm Buildings—House—Barn—Sheds—Cisterns—Various other Outbuildings—Steaming Apparatus.

CHAPTER XIV.—Domestic Animals—Breeding—Anatomy—Respiration—Consumption of Food.

CHAPTER XV.—Neat or Horned Cattle Devons—Herefords—Ayreshires—Galloways—Short-horns—Alderneys or Jerseys—Dutch or Holstein—Management from Birth to Milking, Labor, or Slaughter.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Dairy—Milk—Butter—Cheese—Different Kinds—Manner of Working.

CHAPTER XVII.—Sheep—Merino—Saxon—South Down—The Long-wooled Breeds—Cotswold—Lincoln—Breeding—Management—Shepherd Dogs.

CHAPTER XVIII.—The Horse—Description of Different Breeds—Their Various Uses—Breeding—Management.

CHAPTER XIX.—The Ass—Mule—Comparative Labor of Working Animals.

CHAPTER XX.—Swine—Different Breeds—Breeding—Rearing—Fattening—Curing Pork and Hams.

CHAPTER XXI.—Poultry—Hens, or Barn-door Fowls—Turkey—Peacock—Guinea Hen—Goose—Duck—Honey Bees.

CHAPTER XXII.—Diseases of Animals—What Authority Shall We Adopt?—Sheep—Swine—Treatment and Breeding of Horses.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Conclusion—General Remarks—The Farmer who Lives by his Occupation—The Amateur Farmer—Sundry Useful Tables.

SENT POST-PAID, PRICE $2.50.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,

DAVID W. JUDD, *Pres't.* **SAMUEL BURNHAM,** *Sec.*

751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

W*H*Y

The American Agriculturist is better now than ever before.

First :—The *American Agriculturist* has been enlarged and vastly improved in all its various departments. It is now printed on super-calendered tinted paper with a glaze and finish which give clearness and distinctness to the type and illustrations.

Second :—In addition to the old staff of Editors and life-long contributors who have aided in making the Journal what it is to-day, new names have been added to our Editorial force, which will be still further strengthened with fresh acquisitions.

Third :—Joseph Harris, the founder of the "Genesee Farmer," author of "Walks and Talks on the Farm," etc., and whose agricultural writings have made him famous on both continents, has become one of active Editors of the *American Agriculturist.*

Fourth :—The very note-worthy improvements made in the *American Agriculturist* since June, 1884, embrace a complete transformation in the character of the illustrations. New and talented Artists have been employed, until the engravings and illustrations in the *American Agriculturist* have become, during the past few months, more numerous and far superior to those appearing in any similar publication. The *American Agriculturist* has for years been the recognized authority in all matters pertaining to agriculture; it has now, this year, become the first **Illustrated** Agricultural Journal of the world.

Fifth :—New methods and new agents for mailing have been employed, so that the *American Agriculturist* leaves the office as regularly as clock-work, and if any number fails to reach the subscriber, our new plan for discovery immediately makes known the cause.

Sixth :—The premium articles offered this year have been selected conjointly by the Editors and Publishers, to especially meet the wants of our great army of subscribers. While the list comprises very many new articles, those which have proved specially popular and desirable in the past are retained; all of them have been secured at great bargains, of which our subscribers get the benefit.

Seventh :—Every subscriber to the *American Agriculturist*, new or old, whose subscription for 1885 is forwarded immediately to us, together with $1.65, is entitled to the **New American Agriculturist Family Cyclopædia,** 700 pages, 1,000 illustrations.

PUBLISHERS OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DAVID W. JUDD, *Pres't.* SAM'L BURNHAM, *Sec.*

751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The American Agriculturist

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household.

Established in 1842.

The Best and Cheapest Agricultural Journal in the World.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

$1.50 a year (postage included); **Single numbers, 15 cents.**

AMERIKANISCHER AGRICULTURIST.

The only purely Agricultural German paper in the United States, and the best in the world. It contains all of the principal matter of the English Edition, together with special departments for German cultivators, prepared by writers trained for the work. Terms same as for the "American Agriculturist."

BOOKS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

Send six cents for our new handsomely illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of Books on all branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, etc. All books comprised in this Catalogue will be mailed pre-paid on receipt of the price named. Our abridged descriptive Catalogue of Books will be sent free on application.

Books on Out-Door Sports and Pastimes.

Send five cents for our new and elegantly gotten up SPORTSMAN'S COMPANION, containing brief descriptions or outlines of nearly one hundred and eighty works upon legitimate Out-door Sports and Amusements, and illustrated with a great number of engravings, many of them drawn from life, and faithfully portraying the points and characteristics of game, birds, fishes, horses, dogs, etc., etc.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,

DAVID W. JUDD, *Pres't.* **SAMUEL BURNHAM,** *Sec.*

751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(Dec., 1888, 20,000)

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

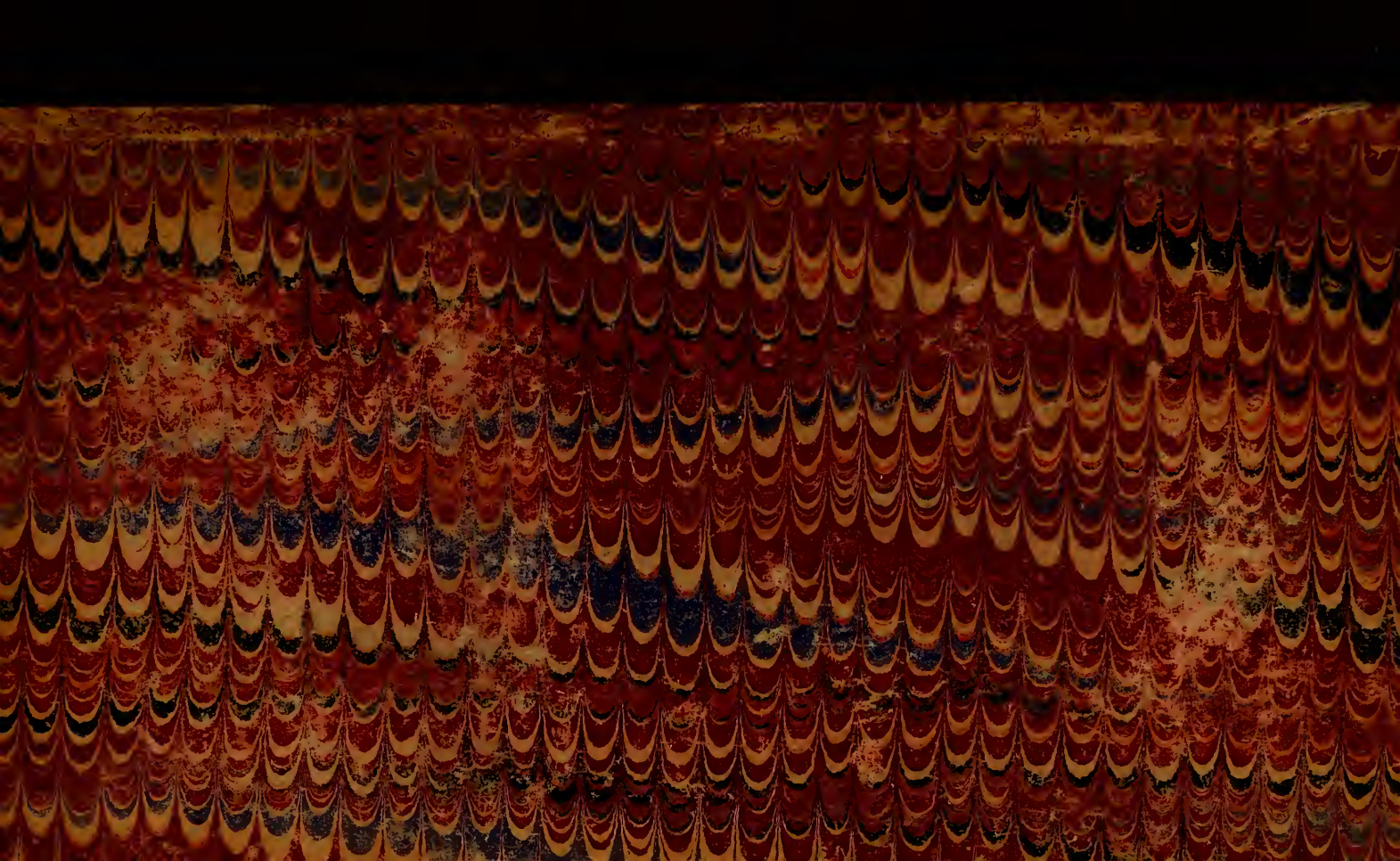
One volume allowed at a time, and obtained only by card; to be kept 14 days (or seven days in the case of fiction and juvenile books published within one year) without fine; not to be renewed; to be reclaimed by messenger after 21 days, who will collect 20 cents besides fine of 2 cents a day, including Sundays and holidays; not to be lent out of the borrower's household, and not to be transferred; to be returned at this Hall.

Borrowers finding this book mutilated or unwarrantably defaced, are expected to report it; and also any undue delay in the delivery of books.

...ublished because of the failure of

S. MAY 1

SEP 25

S. APR 4

DEC 29